



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

James Scott, His Majesty's consul-general, and his entire staff, except Vice-Consul Sly, are ill and so are almost all of the Europeans and over 50 per cent of the Portuguese residents of Shameen. All who can manage to get away from here are hurrying off to the Peak at Hongkong, to Macao, and to seaport resorts in Japan. The natives are suffering as well as the foreigners and the native doctors are reaping a rich harvest. The fever is, however, of a mild type, malignant attacks being the conspicuous exception. The onset of the disease lasts about from three to five and sometimes seven days.

Apropos of the bubonic plague, of which I have seen so much, I feel it is my duty to say to you that in my experience fish-eating people are those who are the first attacked by that awful scourge, and who die from it in the greatest numbers. My experience has been that of such able specialists as Dr. John M. Swan and Dr. Adolf Razlag, and I have noted the same conditions in Bombay, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hongkong, Swatow, Canton, and Chinese towns and villages along the banks of the great rivers and their tributaries. I venture to suggest that this fact may be worthy of the consideration of the medical department of our Government.

Respectfully,

ROBERT M. MCWADE,  
*United States Consul.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### COSTA RICA.

#### *Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Port Limon—Fruit port—Yellow fever.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *September 11, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 11, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 2 cases, no deaths; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 7. Prevailing diseases were yellow fever, malarial fever, pulmonary and gastro-enteric disorders. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was not good. The 7 deaths noted above (4 were infants) occurred in this port, all colored, 5 males and 2 females, due to, respectively, capillary bronchitis, influenza, marasmus, tetanus, pneumonia, Bright's disease, and pleurisy. Two cases of yellow fever developed here on the 7th instant; 1, a Government official, is a patient in the private practice of Dr. Steggall, and the other case is in the isolation ward of the Costa Rica Railway hospital, of which Dr. Steggall is the resident physician.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 5, steamship *Olympia*; crew, 37; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. September 6, steamship *Foxhall*; crew, 26; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. September 8, steamship *Port Maria*; crew, 49; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Buenos Aires*; crew, 113; passengers from this port, 36; passengers in transit, 92; baggage disinfected, none. September 9, steamship *Altai*; crew, 45; passengers from

this port, 7; passengers in transit, 5; baggage disinfected, none. September 10, steamship *Buckman*; crew, 34; passengers from this port, 9; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CUBA.

*Report from Cienfuegos.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *September 14, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, I have the honor to make the following report of transactions at this station for the week ended September 12, 1902: Five bills of health were issued to vessels bound for New York; 16 health certificates were issued to passengers going via steamship *Yucatan* to New York. During this week there were 16 deaths in the city—2 from malaria, others from ordinary causes. Mortality rate, 20.85 per 1,000 per annum. General sanitary condition of the city is good.

Respectfully,

R. L. McMAHAN,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Report from Havana—Yellow fever on steamship Monterey from Mexican ports—Mortality statistics.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *September 17, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port for the week ended September 13, 1902:

OFFICE.

Number of health certificates issued.....	13
Number of immune certificates issued.....	108
Number of applications for immune certificates rejected.....	1
Number of vessels inspected and issued bills of health.....	21
Number of crews inspected, outgoing vessels.....	863
Number of passengers inspected, outgoing vessels.....	291

SANATOR.

Number of vessels, cargo, disinfected, including 1 which was undergoing disinfection at the close of last report.....	4
Number of pieces of baggage and ships' dunnage disinfected.....	278
Number of passengers and crews inspected.....	127

SHORE PLANT.

Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	96
Number of pieces of express matter disinfected.....	6
Number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	99
Number of pieces of express matter and freight inspected.....	2,087

On September 8 a case of yellow fever was removed from the steamship *Monterey*, which arrived from Mexican ports on that date. The person attacked was a waiter employed on board the vessel, and gives a history of having gone ashore one night at Vera Cruz. He was taken sick on